THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1809. No. 1207.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Pittsburgh Hotel,
SIGN OF THE
GLOBE.

J. N. BLAIR (widow of the late Doctor Blair, of Washington)

INFORMS the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and Travellers, that she has open, as an INN for their reception, those commodious and elegant buildings, formerly occupied by *Mr. Spencer*, corner of Market and Second Streets.

As it is the anxious wish as well as intention of J. N. Blair to render her Inn worthy of this place (Pittsburgh) and as deserving of public patronage, as any similar establishment in the United States; she has in furniture, decorations of her apartments, contents of cellars, extent of stables, selection of waiters, domesticks, hostlers, &c. consulted the convenience and comfort of those who may honor her house with their custom.

J. N. BLAIR.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1809.

☞ *BOARDERS by the week will be thankfully received.*

JOSEPH PARKER,

Has just received at his Bookstore in Wood street, corner of Fourth street, Pittsburgh, the following

Medical Books,

which he offers for Sale at very reduced prices.

Beddoe's on Consumption
Cullen's Materia Medica
——— *Practice*
——— *Synopsis*
Murray's Materia Medica
Hunter on the Blood
Jackson on Fevers
Tyler on Yellow Fever
Sydenham on Acute and Cronic Diseases
Underwood on Diseases of Children
Wilson on Febrile Diseases, 2 vol.
Bell on Wounds
——*on Ulcers*
——*on Surgery*
Cooper's ditto
Hey's ditto
Water's System of Surgery
Desault's Surgery
Baudelocque's Midwifery
Hamilton's ditto
Burd's Practice of ditto
Denman's ditto
——— *Aphorisms*
Munro's Anatomy
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Haller's Physiology
Bluminback's ditto
Physician's Vade Mecum
Willich's Lectures
Caldwell's Memoirs
Black's Chymistry
Chaptal's ditto
Lavaisier's ditto
Accum's ditto
Henry's ditto
Conversation on Chymistry
Botanic Garden
——— *Calander*
Medical Guide
Townshend's Guide to Health
Buckan's Domestic Medicine

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this post on the forenoon of the 31st ult. *LEVERITT PITCHER* a private soldier, aged about twenty six years, fair complexion, dark brown hair, blue eyes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, by occupation a Schoolmaster and born in the State of Connecticut.—This deserter had but just received his bounty, and went up town to procure some necessaries since when he has not returned, and from the circumstance of his having left many articles behind him in the garrison, together with some information which has come to the knowledge of the Commanding Officer there is strong and well founded grounds to believe that some evil disposed villain has made use of *sly*, base means unworthy of an American patriot to seduce this man from the duty he owed to his God, his Country and Himself—if such should therefore be the fact, and *Pitcher* surrenders himself voluntarily and prosecutes to conviction the unprincipled author of his desertion, he may rest assured that the undersigned will use his influence to procure him a full and free pardon, otherwise any person delivering him here, or to any other officer of the U. S. army, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences.

FRANCIS W. SMALL,
Lieut. Comd'g.

Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1809.

NOTE—The same exertions shall be used on behalf of *JACOB ALL*, the Taylor, who deserted some time ago, if he returns to his duty and prosecutes to conviction the person who resides in the vicinity of the garrison and found him in citizens cloathing in order to effect his escape. F. W. S.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

A BRIEF history of political parties in the United States, may be of some use in estimating the character of those, who pretend to be the real, and almost the exclusive friends of the country.

When the constitution was formed, and offered to the states for their adoption, it met with strong opposition from various quarters, by a party, who were from that opposition, called anti-federalists. Among these are Thomas Jefferson, George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, and a considerable number of others who have since figured on the stage of politics, as the great friends of that very constitution, and of the people whose affairs were to be regulated by it. Opposed to them, and in favour of the constitution, were GEORGE WASHINGTON, John Jay, Oliver Elsworth, Charles C. Pinckney, Alex. Hamilton, Rufus King, and the multitude of distinguished names by whose labours it was formed, adopted, and conducted, for twelve years, and composed the heads of the party, which from the year 1798 to the present time, have been uniformly known by the name of Federalists. This party have been uniform and unchangeable in their political conduct. General Washington was their illustrious leader; and in the path which he pointed out, they have steadily proceeded.

When Genet made his entry into the United States, as the envoy of the bloody revolutionists of France, he found it expedient to mould the old anti-federalists into a different shape, in order to create a French influence amongst us. For this purpose, in imitation of his countrymen at home, he organized Jacobin clubs at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, &c. and established a scheme of intercourse and co-operation, which, in its progress bid fair to controul the public affairs of the nation. One great object in view, in the formation of these clubs, was to produce *an union and conformity of opinion in the party.* Although public indignation soon frowned these associations into *nominal* silence, yet the important consequence which I have mentioned was effected.—The minds of the party throughout the United States were soon drilled into perfect discipline, and they thought, spoke, and acted, only as they were directed by their superiors.

After a constant and vehement attack on the federalists for a succession of years, and under the eye and direction of Mr. Jefferson, they gave way, and the government passed into the hands of those who opposed its formation and adoption. Those were at first called anti-federalists, and secondly democrats, became the ruling party, and were entrusted by the people of the country, with the charge and management of that constitution, with which they had been from the first in a state of hostility. Thomas Jefferson was chosen President, and Aaron Burr Vice-President. As soon as the fact was ascertained, public rejoicings were made wherever people enough to make a frolic could be collected, and the party gave *thanks to something* for their success. Their *two* "*illustrious*" leaders were flattered, and idolized, in the most extravagant and fulsome manner. From the time the result of the election was known, until the votes were counted in Congress, the tide of popularity, and glory, set with equal strength towards the two candidates. But upon discovering that the electors had bestowed upon both an equal number of votes, it became necessary for the House of Representatives to determine which should mount the presidential chair. The federal members having the greatest dread of Jefferson, gave their votes to Burr, and for several days it was a matter of doubt whether the former, after all his pains, would reach the object of his ambition.—Eventually he succeeded; but Burr, for suffering himself to be placed in competition with the popular idol, was instantly marked for that destruction, which has since overtaken him. Those persons, who a few days before were his warm admirers and panegyrists, became transformed into implacable foes and calumniators; and he has been dogged by them from step to step, till he has become "*a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth.*" Mr. Jefferson, however, retained his popularity, was elected President the second time, and had for his colleague, George Clinton, another of the anti-federal party. Altho' far advanced in life, still he was young enough for *Vice-President*, and the party praised him much for his revolutionary services, and for his general patriotism. This lasted until near the expiration of the second four years of Mr. Jefferson's presidential life, when he having concluded not to be elected the third time, it became necessary to determine on a successor. Mr. Clinton became too old for the place. For Vice-President, indeed, he might answer again; but as for President, it required a *young* Virginian. Accordingly Clinton was decried, and Madison elected.

A schism was produced by this state of things, among the friends of Clinton, not only in the country at large, but even in the state of New-York. His old companions, those who had grown grey in the political career with him, turned their backs upon him, and threw their influence into the Madisonian scale. And at the present moment, the rancour of party spirit is no where in a more unmixed state, than in New-York, among those who, two years ago, were genuine Clintonians.

In Virginia also, although those who formerly composed the Jeffersonian party, agreed in one point, viz—that the successor of Mr. Jefferson should be a Virginian, yet they divided on the candidate, some being for Madison, and some for Monroe. Both these men had been favourites with the democrats; but when they both set their faces for the presidential throne, "*part* of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath to make him king, and *part* followed Omri. But the people that followed Omri prevailed against the people that followed Tibni; so Tibni died and Omri reigned." Monroe, in his native state, the legislature of which, on his return from Europe a short time before, complimented his virtues and talents in warm terms, was able to draw off only a moderate portion of the people, and had no other comfort from the contest, than that of being outstripped in the chase of office by his rival, aided by the efforts of his own hollow-hearted friends and admirers. That state has, it is true, a Monroe party, and a Madison party, both of them formed of the lineal descendants of the ancient anti-federal party.

From this cursory view of the United States, let us for a moment view the situation of some of the individual states.—About the time Mr. Jefferson's first election to the presidency, the Pennslyvania Democrats, after a great struggle, seated M'Kean in the office of governor. During the preparation for the election, this gentleman was extoled for his virtues, and his patriotism, to the democratic heavens, by all the presses and leaders of the party. He was scarcely elected before he lost the favor of the principal characters among them; and though he was re-elected as long as the constitution admitted, it was by the greatest exertions. His former friends, in great numbers became his bitterest enemies—Simon Snyder was hunted up among the multitude to be his rival, and with the utmost difficulty was M'Kean able to hold his ground. As soon as he left the office, Snyder stepped forward, and carried his election with a high hand—his majority exceeded all example. It is not a year since Simon has had a legitimate claim to the title of excellency, and he has been for more than six months of the time the subject of the most incessant and scurrilous abuse from the very men that held the stirrup for him to mount.—Duane reviles this *clod hopping* governor, for want of talents; Michael Leib, and others join in the hue-and-cry; while Binns, and another section, insist upon it, that Leib and Duane are little better than villains, and that governor Snyder is the most excellent of men—or at least of governors. And this patriotick party, thus divided in the middle, are preparing with all imaginable alacrity, for a most tremendous conflict in an election, which is to take place *two years hence.* As a sample of what may be expected when the campaign fairly opens, it may be mentioned, that at an electioneering meeting a few days or nights ago, preparatory to the choice of members of the legislature, in or near the city of Philadelphia, the Snyderites, and the Leibites, got together by the ears, and in the opinion of Duane, by their boxing and bruising, Republicanism was disgraced.

Nor has it in any respect fared better to the party in the state of New-York.—The old anti-federalists, headed by George Clinton, formed a strong body there for a number of years. During the time that Mr. Jay was governor, and federalism was in vogue, they clung together with much apparent cordiality. But when the Clintonians resumed the rians of state, and a younger race commenced the political career, the seeds of discord began to sprout among the brotherhood. Governor Clinton was called away to fill the office of Vice President, and Morgan Lewis was nominated as his successor. The Clintonians joined in extolling his virtues and his talents in the most extravagant manner. He was elected; and caluminated by the very persons who procured him his place, and after enduring reproach, and obloquy for a considerable portion of his *three years*, was denounced as altogether unfit for that place. The party split; a young man of the name of Tompkins was run against him in the gubernatorial races: every nerve was strained by the Clintonians on the one hand, and by the Lewisites on the other—each candidate was in turn loaded with contumely, and billingsgate—but victory declared in favor of the *new comer*, and Lewis was thrown aside as but little better than a broken potsherd. If any man would wish to make himself acquainted with the unadulterated elements of party malice and vengeance, he may introduce himself to Dewitt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer, Tunis Wortman, &c. in New-York.

This detail might be much more extensively pursued, if it were thought expedient. Wherever the party has become strong, it has almost immediately divided and broken. And when the sections have been brought into conflict, nothing can exceed the bitterness of their contention. It is much to be doubted, greatly as they all profess to dislike federalism, whether they would not prefer mixing with it, rather than unite with their subdivisions. Perhaps there are not two presses in the U. States which attack each other with more undissembled hatred than, the Aurora, and the Democratick Press, in Philadelphia. The former is the champion of *Leibism*, the latter of *Snyderism.* In short, look where you will, where Democracy prevails, and you will find dissention, reproach, scurrility and oppugnation, and occasionally broken heads and bloody noses.

It is not a little strange, that the people in New-York and Pennslyvania who have been witnesses to these things, can possibly believe, that the views of men who are thus embroiling and disgracing the country are directed in any measure to their good? After having tried M'Kean and Snyder, Clinton, Lewis and Tompkins, and been disappointed in them all, what reasons have they to expect better things from Leib and Duane, Dewitt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer, or Tunis Wortman? If they would use the smallest particle of common sense, they could not but know, that these men are struggling for power and profit; that instead of consulting the general good, they are in pursuit of their own; that when once they attain their object, it is manifest they despise those who promoted them; and that all the profit as well as the honor flows directly *away from* the *people* and into the clutches of the demagogue who flatters them.

It would not only be wasting time, but degrading federalism, to compare it with this shuffling, splitting, backbiting, slandering party. The steadiness of its conduct, the patriotism of its counsels, the dignity of its character, will form its eulogy, and first or last will be acknowledged by the country. At present the people are learning by experience, the difference between men who flatter and betray them, and men who from honest and enlarged minds, are the real friends to the freedom and best interests of the nation.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1809.

Pittsburgh, November 11, 1809.

Lieut. Hezekiah Johnson informed me this day, that he was desired by the Hon. the Secretary of War, to state to me, that Lieut. Francis W. Small was not to be removed from the command of Fort Fayette from any unfavourable impressions entertained of him at the War-Office, but from motives of expediency, and that the Hon. Secretary said, that it was presumed Lieut. Small's conduct had been that of *an Officer and a Gentleman.*

E. DENNY.

A Nashville paper of the 20th ult. announces the death of MERIWETHER LEWIS, Governor of Upper Louisiana. It appears that Governor Lewis arrived at a house about 40 miles from Nashville, near the Indian line, very weak from a recent illness at the Natchez, and shewed marks of mental derangement.—After eating supper he went to bed. About midnight he took two pistols and shot himself, the ball of one grazed the top of his head, the other went through his intestines; he also cut his neck, arm and ham with a razor. He was on his was to the city of Washington.

JAMES ROSS, Esq. } Action of Slander, tried in Washington county, at Nov. Term, 1809.
vs
JOSEPH VANCE, Esq. }

THIS suit was instituted by Mr. Ross against Mr. Vance, then a Senator in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for having before the last election for Governor, in 1808, uttered and circulated the odious calumny against Mr. Ross " that he had administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to a dog."

This action was tried at Washington on the 3d instant, before the associate judges ALLISON and MERCER, president Roberts being absent from court this term.

Campbell, Pentecost, and *Neville,* for plaintiff.

Mountain, for defendant.

On behalf of plaintiff, William Stevenson of Washington county, testified, that on the morning of the 2d of August, 1808, he and a certain Lewis Warner, of Pittsburgh, were returning from the eastward across the Allegheny mountains, stopped for breakfast at Metzgar's tavern, in Bedford county, where Joseph Vance arrived in a few minutes after, with his wife. The witness and Vance entered into conversation while breakfast was preparing; Vance asked the witness how the election was going on in Washington county; the witness replied, that when he left home about five weeks past, there appeared to be a change favourable for Mr. Ross; Vance said he was sorry that the good Democrats of Washington county should give the preference to Mr. Ross over Mr. Snyder, but that the people would be better informed before the election; the witness then mentioned, that he had heard when down the country, of a Mr. Davis, of Franklin county, circulating a report that Mr. Ross had administered the Sacrament to a pack of hounds, and that Mr. Davis had been sued by Mr. Ross for saying so; Vance said he did not know as to the pack of hounds, but that Mr. Ross had administered the sacrament to a dog, was a certain fact; the witness enquired when this happened; Vance answered, nine or ten years ago, while he lived in Washington, before M'Kean's election; the witness observed, it must have been more than that, for he had himself lived there 13 years and Mr. Ross had not resided there in all that time; to this Vance replied that he did not recollect the number of years, but it was a considerable time since; the witness then said if Mr. Ross had done so, it was a bad thing, and wondered he had not been taken notice of for it; Vance answered it is so reported.

The witness being cross examined, said he never had spoken to Mr. Ross before the beginning of the present week, (of the trial)—That he did not give his vote for Mr. Ross or Mr. Snyder; that he did not vote altho' he might have done so—That he frequently told on his road home and afterwards, what he had heard from Mr. Vance, and always gave Mr. Vance as his author—That he and Warner did not leave the breakfasting house together; for the witness got into the mail Stage and rode several miles; he then got out and Warner took his place and travelled a few miles; at the end of 16 miles they joined again and travelled together on foot during that and the next day and in conversation both seemed to agree as to the words used by Vance, and Warner said that Vance wanted to eat his first words.

The second witness Lewis Warner deposed that he was in company with Stevenson on the 2d of August 1808, at Metzgar's tavern, he did not hear the whole of the first part of the conversation, but that he came into the house and set down within a few feet of where Stevenson and Vance were conversing, at the time Stevenson was repeating the story of Davis and the pack of hounds, and of Davis having been sued for it; Vance then said he did not know as to the pack of hounds, but that it was a certain fact that Mr. Ross had administered the Sacrament to a dog in Washington; that Stevenson then asked when this should have happened, and Vance answered, several years ago when he lived in Washington, before M'Kean's election; Stevenson observed this was a bad thing, and he wondered Mr. Ross had not been called to an account about it; Vance replied, it was so reported; the witness declared he had paid particular attention to the conversation, that more that five minutes, in his opinion elapsed after the words " certain fact," till Vance said " it was so reported;" that when they joined after quitting the Stage, witness told Stevenson, this was a hard charge, it ought to be publicly known, and if false it ought to be contradicted, and that he would tell Mr. Ross's friends, when he went home to Pittsburgh. The witness further stated, that he and Stevenson were strangers, who accidentally met on the road, in the mountains, and that after parting on the third of August 1808, they had never seen each other, till this week (of the trial.) Being cross examined, he said he paid but little attention to the first part of the conversation between Stevenson and Vance, but after the story of administering the Sacrament to the pack of hounds began, he sat down and attended to all that passed, until the conversation ended.

Mr. Campbell then testified, that Mr. Ross by letter early in August, 1808, requested him to write to Mr. Vance, on this subject, desiring an explanation of his conduct, and to learn from him explicitly, whether he persisted in asserting its truth; or whether he would retract it; if nothing satisfactory could be had from Vance, then to bring a suit and request him to agree to come to a trial before the election, that the truth or falsehood of the report might be publicly established. Mr. Campbell produced a copy of the letter written by him to Mr. Vance, and his acknowledgement of the receipt, together with the promise of an answer; Mr. Vance, however, called upon Mr. Campbell and declined giving any written explanation of his belief or disbelief of this report, but said he had only intended to state it as a report, which he had long ago heard; a suit was brought, and Mr. Vance refused to give his consent to a trial before the election, but said the business must take its course; there was a circuit court in Washington, beginning on the 19th September, 1808, which sat two weeks, and Mr. Vance was offered a trial in any of the weeks he might choose; this he declined, although he admitted at the trial that he remained in Washington county till the 22d of October 1808.

The defendant then called a great number of witnesses to prove his good character for truth, and for his moderation in his temper and language towards all his neighbours, and towards his political opponents; also, that he had never been heard to use this report in Washington county, against Mr. Ross's election.

The first witness, James Edgar, venerable for his piety as well as years, testified that he had known Vance near 30 years; they had lived near neighbours, and belonged to the same congregation; that he was of excellent character for truth; that he had never heard him use the report nor any other against the election of Mr. Ross; that many years ago he had heard of this report against Mr. Ross, while he lived in Washington, but did not give any credit to it; he had also heard other reports of Mr. Ross's telling stories in imitation of ministers, but all in a merry, jocose way, without any thing more than is often done among young people in jest; that he had known Mr. Ross from his childhood, and had a great respect for him, and these reports made no impression on the witnesses mind, except that relating to the sacrament; that in regard to this, one or more of the elders of the Presbyterian church had made enquiry into the matter immediately after the report first arose, and found there was no ground for believing so wicked an act had ever been committed by any body; that the report had arisen from an intemperate and indecent meeting of a number of persons in Washington, on a Saturday night before a sacrament was to be held in the neighbourhood; at this meeting, which was continued until Sunday morning, they had elevated an umpire or president, in a chair upon the table, who gave orders, and presided over this noisy, drinking company; but upon enquiry it was found that Mr. Ross had not been there, but at the time of this meeting was in Philadelphia; that this enquiry into the facts was made by the late Judge M'Dowell, who informed the witness and others of the church, that the whole tale was unfounded, as it related to Mr. Ross; and as a further proof that nothing of the kind was believed, Mr. Edgar stated, that he had been in the habits of intimacy with Mr. Ross, called at his house and Mr. Ross at his, without ever having a word of conversation in relation to the subject.

Henry Graham, Esq. gave to Mr. Vance the same good character which was given by Mr. Edgar; and likewise expressed his respect for Mr. Ross; he also stated that Mr. M'Dowell had mentioned to him the enquiry made into the truth or falsehood of the report respecting the profanation of the sacrament; that there was no ground for it, and that Mr. Ross, at all events, had no participation in the meeting complained of as he was then over the mountains.

Col. Thomas Acheson deposed that he had known Mr. Vance about 15 years, had corresponded with him for a long time on political and other subjects, had never heard him use this story or any other relative to religion against Mr. Ross's election; and that he was very careful in his conversation and letters to abstain from every expression of a slanderous nature, so far as he had ever observed; he further stated that nine or ten years ago, he had heard the report against Mr. Ross about the profanation of the sacrament, and had then made enquiry into it; that he was perfectly satisfied that no such thing had ever been done by Mr. Ross; nor was there, perhaps, any reason to think it had been done by any other person.

Aaron Lyle, Thomas, M'Kibbon, John Wilson, William Ray, Sheriff Anderson, Joseph Alexander, Richard Donaldson, James Brice, Judges Allison and Mercer, and John Riddle, were called and gave testimony of the good character of Mr. Vance—Mr. Riddle on the cross examination, said Mr. Vance told him he *had no reason* to believe the story was well founded, but his private belief was his own, and he was not bound to express his belief or disbelief on the subject.

The testimony for defendant here closed, without any attempt to weaken the respectability or credibility of Stevenson and Warner.

The plaintiff then called Col. William Wallace, who testified, that many years ago, he was in a company that sat up carousing and drinking freely on Saturday night, till the morning of Sunday; that in the morning a large bowl was filled, and when set down after disputing what name the bowl should have, it was agreed to call it Lake Erie. There was great merriment in going round the bowl, till by accident it was broken to pieces and the company dispersed; the witness soon after heard that the disorderly conduct of this night, had given rise to the report of the sacrament having been profaned, but nothing of that kind was done or thought of by any of the company, several of whom are still living in this country and very respectable; Mr. Ross was not at this meeting; the witness recollects well that he was said at that time to be in Philadelphia.

Mr. Neville with great perspicuity and excellent argument summed up the testimony on behalf of the plaintiff; he stated that the defamatory words as charged against the defendant were fully proved, by two witnesses whose characters stood unimpeached; that these witnesses agreed in all the material facts, and almost in the very words, although they had not seen each other from the time of the speaking, until the week of the trial; that they were uttered by the defendant, after hearing that another person had been sued for propagating the same base calumny, and as if to give colour to this tale of malignity; that the conversation was in a public house, to strangers, by a Senator of the State, without any mention of his own disbelief of the story, but on the contrary using the term " certain fact;" and if the design or evil intent of the speaker could be doubted by his friends, all doubts must cease, when they reflected that he refused any satisfactory explanation, or a public trial before the election; a trial to be had at the very place where he had asserted the impious fact to have been perpetrated, but suffered the poison to have full operation, without offering the antidote that every christian is bound to administer; that the defendant, sustaining the character of a lawgiver, an elder of the church and a careful man in general as to what he said, must have given uncommon weight and authority to what he thus asserted; he dwelt with emphasis on the impiety of making an electionering instrument of the holy ordinance of Christ, and regretted that he had to charge an elder of the church with this violation and abuse of the sacred book. He concluded by calling upon the jury to remember the important situation they held; he begged them to discard all party feeling and give a verdict which they might reflect upon with satisfaction, when about to account with their God, for their actions in this world.

Mr. Mountain for the defendant, with great zeal, ingenuity and earnestness, contended,

1. That the words were not actionable, inasmuch as the offence charged on Mr. Ross was not indictable.

2. That Mr. Vance had only given the story as a report that he had heard, and had fully proved on the trial that there had been such a report; that it was easy for the witnesses to mistake his words as well as his meaning, for he had only intended to say that it was a certain fact that there was such a report, not to say that Mr. Ross had perpetrated the crime. That his abstaining from the use of this or any other of the slanders against Mr. Ross to defeat his election was a further proof of his speaking this merely as a report that he also had heard; and that the good character of Mr. Vance forbid the belief that he had any ill design in saying what was said at the tavern, on the occasion that gave rise to the suit.

3. That in case the jury should unexpectedly think differently, they could give but very small damages, because the report did not appear to have been credited by any one, and therefore could do no injury; because there was no proof of malice in the defendant towards Mr. Ross, and because it was impossible, or at all events improbable that the testimony of witnesses for plaintiff, could warrant a belief in the jury, that this was any thing more than an incautious expression, not well explained, and perhaps incorrectly understood.

Mr. Campbell replied with his accustomed energy and cogency of argument,

That if the slanderous words were not actionable he could scarcely imagine any that ought to be so; he read several books of authority to shew that they were so, and descanted upon the moral, religious, and political considerations attached to a charge of this description.

To the second point he answered, that Vance had lived thirty years in Washington county, where the report originated; was well acquainted with Mr. Ross; was a leading member of the church whose elders had enquired into this story, instantly after it arose, and found it false and groundless; this investigation could not be unknown to him, when it was a charge so gross and impious, and the result so well known to Mr. Edgar and Mr. Graham, members of the same session with Mr. Vance; had he believed it to be true, he would, he ought to have used it against Mr. Ross, and not doing it, is a proof of his disbelief; but to put the thing beyond all question, he declared to Mr. Riddle, his own witness, that he had no *reason* to believe it.

That it was highly unchristian and criminal in Vance to sit and hear such a base calumny, and not contradict it, when he disbelieved it; instead of which he had asserted it to be a certain fact, after he knew Davis had been sued; he did this too at a great distance from Washington, where he might hope for security; where his words were heard by strangers; where his senatorial character would give new life to a slander that was likely to be checked; and by varying the horrid tale from a pack of hounds to a single dog, he appeared, or affected to appear, to be in perfect possession of the real transaction; he had asserted it was a certain fact; both witnesses agreed in this; being asked the time, he stated that also; when a hint was given by one witness that it must have been longer since it happened, he still persisted in saying, it was in Washington when Mr. Ross lived there; and not till he found the serious impression he had made upon the witness, did he say it was " so reported." Did he not leave both witnesses completely under the impression, that he believed it firmly himself, and had heard all the particulars? Did he believe it? No, for he must have been no christian, if he did not actively employ it to defeat Mr. Ross's election.

That he did not use it in Washington county, and to the witnesses examined on this trial, might be easily accounted for; they all knew the tale to be false; though few of them politically, yet all of them were personally well disposed towards Mr. Ross, and Mr. Vance had too much sense to do a useless or obnoxious thing, very hazardous in itself.

If his intention had been innocent, or his words or design misunderstood by the witnesses, why not honourably and instantly set all right? Why not explain publicly his real meaning? Why not add his utter disbelief? Why evade and finally refuse the fair proposal to try this cause before the election? Why resort to the pitiful pretext of his having neither belief nor disbelief? a pretext that cannot be true, if it be true that he is a man who regards religion. Away then, said he, with all the empty declamation and hollow professions which we have heard respecting the innocence and harmless disposition of the defendant. These facts speak louder than any words; they shew the disposition and design of the defendant; they prove beyond all controversy his perseverance in this abominable calumny, and they are calculated to silence all that has been or can be offered in extenuation of his conduct.

As to damages, Mr. Campbell said that his client had already gained all upon which he had set his heart: he had bro't this odious and abominable slander before a public tribunal, and never had any man more honorably been acquitted of an imputation, for by the candid and explicit testimony of his political adversaries, it is undeniably and clearly proved that the report has been long since known to be utterly destitute of the shadow of truth.

To the plaintiff the verdict of the jury can do no injury:—To themselves, and to the administration of justice it may be a disgrace, for there is no possible reason why the defendant should not exemplarily suffer for his conduct:—No proof need be given of express malice; seldom does such proof exist in any case; but evil intention, malignant purposes, and a wicked design may and must be inferred from the words, the time, the manner, the evasion, and the perseverance of the speaker, who refused a fair hearing and a candid explanation when it was sought and would have been useful.

After stating the important advantages to society of an honorable verdict, and the various evil consequences of a frivolous verdict, or one for small damages, Mr. Campbell concluded by assuring the jury, that by an exemplary verdict a more important service, in this respect, would be rendered to society, than could be effected, by all the essays of the moralist, or all the eloquence of the pulpit, and hoped that such a verdict would be given as might be recorded not to the disgrace, but to the honour of the jury.

The Court then observed to the jury, that the words, as laid, were actionable, and that the jury were to form their opinion of the fact, from the testimony which had been produced during the trial.

The jury at eight o'clock at night retired; they remained together all night, and the next morning appeared in Court, without having agreed; they requested that the testimony on behalf of the plaintiff might be repeated by the witnesses; after this was done, they retired again, and staid out until four o'clock in the afternoon; they then came into Court, and not being able to agree, they were discharged.

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been an early and constant resident in this country, I have had every opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the sentiments and conduct of the people; of their various wants and necessities since the days of our revolution, and of their prompt and efficient exertions in removing any grievances which appeared to exist in our system of government.

Having myself to participate, in either the prosperity or adversity of our common country, my disposition will not permit me to remain a silent spectator to any grievance, nor to omit contributing my mite towards every measure which appears calculated to promote public prosperity. For a long series of years after our revolution, the people had many important objects to accomplish in our legislature, and I know it was customary with them, even from the city of Philadelphia to the most remote counties, to make a selection of the most distinguished characters for wisdom and talents, for the accomplishment of those objects. Members thus chosen, generally repaired to the legislature for the express purpose of redressing some grievance or promoting some public good.*

Now, gentlemen, I presume you are preparing to take your legislative position at Lancaster, and if any of you have been zealous candidates for that position, I shall take the liberty of asking, what particular or important objects you intend to accomplish in your legislative capacity? What are the public grievances which you have discovered for many years, which your predecessors have neglected to remove? What views have you of introducing economy into our public expenditure, and converting the result of that economy towards the improvement and prosperity of Pennsylvania, and what views you have of promoting the interests of agriculture and commerce, by facilitating the means of inland transportation? But if these, and many other objects of minor consideration, though still of public utility, have hitherto escaped your observation, and you set out solely with the view of following the example of former legislatures, that is, having no previous design of accomplishing any interesting object, but merely to await the communications of the governor.—Then, suppose, that these communications should chance to exhibit no important matter for the consumption of time, but notwithstanding their insignificance, you should, according to custom, deem it your duty to retain a position which appears rather calculated to invite private custom, than to transact public business, and if with these mistaken ideas of serving the public, you make the usual arrangements for entering into winter quarters of four months duration at the public expence, then we must conclude that such conduct is better calculated to serve yourselves, than to serve the public.

Gentlemen, if such are the impressions made upon your minds by the dangerous influence of former examples; if you are proceeding with minds perfectly vacant at present, and unemployed in the contemplation of redressing any public wrongs, or promoting and securing the enjoyment of any public rights; if this should chance to be the case with any or all of you, or whether it be so or not, I cannot forbear suggesting a case for your consideration, which in my apprehension is one of the greatest grievances that Pennsylvania has to complain of. I have heard that a rough estimate was made of the whole expence of the last session, and that it amounted to about 70,000 dollars.

Such a disbursement in one year for the legislative department alone, naturally leads one to enquire, what has been the real value received by the public for such an enormous sum? To make any kind of estimate of that value, we have only to read the titles of the last laws and those of many preceding sessions. The titles alone will exhibit so much insignificance, and so little public utility in the greatest number of the acts, that none but the indolent or idle would think of turning to the page and wasting time in reading them.

If a plan could be devised for the remedy of this evil, and such an economy introduced as would save about half the annual expence of this department, and these savings applied to objects of public utility, they would in a short time produce wonders in the improvement of the state. He who will exert himself in his legislative capacity to produce such happy effects, will be entitled to the future confidence of his constituents.

As this address is sufficiently long to tire myself, and of course the readers likewise, some hints for the accomplishment of this plan, shall be reserved for another address.

A WESTMORELAND FARMER.

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* *Judge Brackenridge, when in his most eminent practice of the law, published an address stating his wish to go to the assembly for the express purpose of obtaining a law to admit the public certificates as payment in the land-office, and for erecting the county of Allegheny. As these were both desirable objects with the people, he succeeded in his election.*

NEW-YORK, *November* 1.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

This morning the United States sloop of war Wasp, lieut. Lawrence, arrived here in 33 days from L'Orient, from which place she sailed on the 28th of September.

Lieut. Haswell, the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, left Paris on the 20th September.

Contrary to the general expectation, there is nothing received by the Wasp that will tend to lessen the evils resulting from an interrupted state of commerce, as will appear from the following facts, which have been communicated to us by passengers in the Wasp, and gathered from letters to houses of the first repectability received by her.

In first place we learn that nothing had been done by Mr. Armstrong, nor did he expect to bring the French government to any kind of terms with the United States, unless the latter went to war with G. Britain, or, would guarantee to France, that America would resist the search of American vessels by the cruizers of England.

We further learn, that the dispatches which went out in the Wasp, had not, as late as the 20th of Sept. been sent to Bonaparte, at Vienna, as (it is observed by Mr. Armstrong) it was useless to trouble him on the subject while he was ingaged on the Continent.

Mr. Armstrong intended some time since to have left France for the U. States, but was prevented by repeated requests from the French minister to remain, as something decisive from the emperor might be expected; but as nothing had been received, and as Mr. Armstrong despaired of any success, he intended as soon as possible to sail for America—he would have detained the Wasp for this purpose we are informed, if his family could have been accommodated in her.

At the time of the sailing of the Wasp, no news of peace between Austria and France had been received. Indeed it was rumoured that a recommencement of hostilities had taken place, and that Russia was on the point of joining Austria, in consequence of the enormous demands made by Bonaparte of the emperor Francis.

Our French papers by this arrival are to the 23d of Sept. from Paris. They contain but little news; but we find enough in them to convince us that the war on the continent is not at an end. They again speak in hostile terms against the Austrians.

It is true, that the prize courts in France have suspended the condemnation of American property; but this is supposed to be done to answer some particular purpose. None of the immense property under sequestration, has, as we can learn, been restored.

General Armstrong told one of the passengers in the Wasp, on the 19th of September, that he had at last, procured the release of the American seamen who had been so long imprisoned at Arras, and that they would sail about the 10th of October from Dieppe, in an American brig which he had purchased to bring them home.

Since the above was prepared for press a gentleman of this city has favoured the editors of this Gazette with the following letter, written on the cover of other letters as late as the 25th of September.

"At this moment I have been informed that the emperor Napoleon is at Vienna confined with madness—his physicians constantly attending him, and applying ice to the top of his head. This news is communicated by one of the Emperor's aid-de-camps, to his brother in L'Orient.

[If any of our readers should doubt the authenticity of this information, they are welcome to see the original, which we have in our possession. There is nothing more likely, than that *such* a man as Bonaparte should be afflicted with *such* a disorder.]

It is worthy of remark, that the Wasp has been gone from this port only 72 days. She sailed from the Hook on the 18th of August, and reached L'Orient in 19 days; the dispatches by her were in the hands of Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, in 24 days after her sailing from this port; and he answered the communication by the Wasp the second day after receiving them; and we presume to say, that what he has said to our government in reply, is very *concise* and *unsatisfactory*.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.

The ship Commodore Rogers, captain Gage arrived at this port last evening in the unprecedented passage of 22 days from Liverpool. The editors of the Merchantile Advertiser and the N. York, Gazette, have received by her a regular file London papers to Oct. 6th, and Lloyd's lists to the same date.

One of the most important articles of intelligence we have received by this arrival is the sudden & unexpected change in the British ministry, which took place about the 22d of September.—It was preceded by a duel on the 21st, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, in which, after taking their ground, they fired by signal and missed; no explanation taking place, they fired at each other a second time, when the ball from Lord Castlereagh's pistol went through Mr. Canning's thigh on the outer side of the bone. Thus the affair terminated. Mr. Canning's wound was not considered dangerous.—The cause of this extraordinary affair is said to be some official misunderstanding, the nature of which is not detailed in the London papers through motives of delicacy.

By virtue of the new arrangements, Lord Wellesley is to be the Secretary of War; the Earl of Harrowby takes the foreign department; Mr. Percival is to be the first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Grenville and Lord Grey were invited to co-operate with the new administration; but conceiving that their services could not benefit their country, in support of a ministry which they could but despise they declined all participation in the guilty measure of the government; at the same time expressing their devotedness to the cause of nation whenever their talents or influence could be employed with advantage.

Joseph Parker,

Has for Sale, at his Bookstore, The *Assembly's Missionary Magazine,* OR *Evangelical Intelligencer.*

Published under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808, bound and in monthly publications—which he constantly receives from W. P. Farrand, editor.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1809.

JOSEPH PARKER,

INFORMS the Inhabitants of the Western Country, that subscriptions to the *Evangelical Intelligencer*, will be thankfully received at his Bookstore, which will be delivered to subscribers in monthly publications, at 25 cents per number, or 3 dollars a year. Those also, who have formerly been subscribers, will receive their numbers at the same rate, without charge for carriage.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain person, from the neighbourhood of "Clapboard Row," was seen after dark lurking last evening inside my garden, for the purpose, no doubt, of carrying into effect some evil intention. This is, therefore, to give notice, that if any person is found hereafter lurking in a suspicious manner within my garden after night, that they must abide the consequences, as I shall be prepared to act accordingly.

N. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1809.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have not paid their subscriptions for erecting a Bridge across the Two-mile Run, are desired to pay the same to Alexander Hill, on or before the first day of December next. Suits will be immediately commenced against all who neglect this notice.

JACOB NEGLEY,
JONAS ROUP,
ALEX. THOMPSON.

November 6, 1809.

On Thursday Evening the 2d inst. JOHN FELURE, glass-blower, left this town on a visit to his family residing about three miles on the west side of the Allegheny river, he crossed at Knox's Ferry in the dusk of the evening, and was spoken to about half way home, since which he has not been seen or heard of, though continual search has been made. He was dressed in a dark green surtout coat, home-made mixed cotton coat, yellow cassimer waistcoat, blue cotton pantaloons, woollen stockings, new coarse shoes, and a cross-barred silk handkerchief round his neck. Any person who will give information of the said John Felure, to the subscriber, will confer a great obligation on his distressed family, and shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, the following described 10 head of cattle, all of them marked with a swallow fork in the left ear, besides the following described marks.

A brindle Cow with a star in her face, and several white marks on her, a hole in the right ear, and a piece broke out of the bell on her.

A red Cow with a star in her face, and some white spots on her.

A red and white spotted large Cow, she has a big bell on.

A brindle Steer three years and an half old.

A red Steer two years and an half old.

A red and white spotted Steer one year and an half old.

A brindle Heifer two years and an half old.

A black muhle Heifer with a star in her face, both the abovementioned are with calf.

A black and white spotted Heifer, large, one year and an half old.

A dark brown Heifer with a star in her face, one year and an half old.

Whoever takes up said Cattle and delivers them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

GEORGE RAPP & Associates.

Harmony, October 22, 1809.

Drawing in Architecture.

ANDREW M'DONALD, intends opening an *Evening Drawing School*, on the first Monday in November next, in that commodious room, occupied in the day time, by *Jane M'Donald*, as a Lady's School, on the S. W. corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, where the five orders will be taught methodically, and mechanically explained: He will teach Tracery in all its various branches, as far as relates to the building of houses and bridges; he has a bench and tools to exemplify this science, by shewing the young and inexperienced hand how to make moulds, models, cylinders, etc. which will enable him to reduce the most difficult problems to corect practice. The terms of Tuition is *Twelve Dollars* per quarter, one-fourth reduction from each succeeding quarter, each scholar to find his own light, instruments and stationary. The hours of attendance will be from six until half past nine. Suitable trade will be taken in part of the fees which are to be paid monthly.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber *(Importer of Hardware)* has taken the Store lately occupied by *Mr.* Thomas Clifford, No. 190, *M*arket Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 19, 1809. 6m.

WANTED,

A FEW *APPRENTICES* to the Copper and Tin Trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in *M*arket Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

July 19, 1809

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price 1 Dollar and 25 Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated *Dr.* Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services from him. It would be however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which *Dr.* Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom, In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy, complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions of the face, where they arise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses, and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and leading characters shew the great excellence of this medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and whenever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also. POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by *Mr.* Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for Children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice, It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial efiects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per dozen.

N. B. At the same palce may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the groce, dozen or single Box.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of *Mr.* BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6*th Dec.* 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran*, *Chopped Rye*, and *Corn*.

Five Shillings cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered before the 15th of November next. Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

NEW BOOK STORE.

JOSEPH PARKER,

WHOLESARE AND RETAIL

LAW AND *MISCELLANEOUS* BOOKSELLER,

Wood Street, corner of Fourth, PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from messrs. *Wm P. Farrand & Co.* and messrs. *Hopkins & Earle*, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LAW, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL, BOOKS, comprising all the new works of each kind; all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationary as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, Circulating Libraries and Schools, through the western country, and will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the *lowest carriage* price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Farrand and Co. and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and, through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books

☞ Clean linnen and cotton Rags, will be taken in payment.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

Just Published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,

SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z. C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

September 27, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

Just received at the Bookstore of

Joseph Parker,

In Wood Street, corner of Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Church of Christ;

BY JOSEPH MILNER, M. A.

In four volumes.

Volume first contains the three first centuries.

The History of the Christian Church is constructed on a new plan, of which the author in his introduction gives us the following account:

"It is certain that from our Saviour's time to the present, there have ever been persons whose dispositions and lives have been formed by the rules of the New Testament; men who have been real, not merely nominal Christians, who believed the doctrines of the gospel, loved them because of their divine excellency, and suffered gladly "the loss of all things, that they might win Christ, and be found in him."

The Christian Observer, in a very elaborate review of this work, after commenting on the author's piety, his firm reliance and future hopes in the gospel, and the manifestations of his interest in the welfare of his fellow creatures, thus concludes:

"On the whole we do not hesitate confidently and earnestly to recommend this history as a valuable addition to the library of every Christian; as a work in which instruction is happily blended with interesting narrative; which the young may be allured to read for the entertainment it affords, and which the advanced Christian will prize for the edification he may derive from it. The pious author has already entered into his rest, and is enjoying the fruit of his labours in a better world; but though dead, he yet speaketh, and we have no doubt will continue to speak to the improvement, comfort, and everlasting benefit of thousands."

Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion;

By Samuel S. Smith, D. D.

Sermon on Baptism;

By Samuel S. Smith, D. D.

Hurd on the Prophecies.

The History of the World;

From the reign of Alexander to the Augustan Age. *By John Gillies, L. L. D. in 3 vols. 8vo.*

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